This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

KC
15557

Photostat from
the original in
the Connecticut Hist. Soc.

on his election.

On the arrival of the committee at Mr. JAY's, a Federal salute was fired from the Battery, and in the afternoon the committee dined with Mr. JAY at his house.

BOSTON, June 13.

Latest from FRANCE.

Since our last Capt. Atkins has arrived in this port in 34 days from L'Orient—papers by this arrival are to April 25. We have been favored with those papers, but the difficulty of getting them seasonably translated for this days Chronicle, obliges us to condense the most material articles they contain in the following

SUMMARY.

Prussia has made her peace, and Spain is following her example—The German Principalities exhausted—Sweden and Denmark are determined to maintain their neutrality, even at the point of the sword—the revolution in Holland is compleated, and the principles of equal liberty, extended beyond imagination, even of the most sanguine friend of the French nation, bid fair to cover the European continent with a race of freemen.

The late naval engagement in the Medi-

FESTIVAL of St. JOHN.

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge in Hartford, will celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist at their Lodge Room, on Wednesday the 24th instant. A procession from the Lodge Room to the North Church at 11 o'clock.—The Brethren of the neighboring Lodges are invited to join.

Per Order,

JESSE ROOT Jun. *Secretary.*

Hartford, June 15, 1795.

WILLIAM MORSE,

CONTINUES to carry on the Saddling and Harness-making business as usual. He has on hand a few Pamphlets in thirty two Receipts for Mechanical Arts, published by himself—he avouches for their genuineness—they contain several Receipts which have of late been sold as high as twelve Dollars. Such as colouring Linen and Cotton-Yarn blue; Colouring Hats Green on the under side; making Oil Cloths for Hat covers, Umbrellas and other kinds of Oil Cloth; colouring Feathers, Fur and Hair of different colours; Jacking and Varnishing Leather; Staining Wood of different colours; preparing Paints &c &c. *Price* 7s 6d.

Hartford, June 15, 1795.

IT is mutually agreed between KIMBALL and PITKIN, that [illegible] and

MECHANICAL ARTS,

In Thirty-Two

RECEIPTS.

VIZ.

For Jacking and Varnifhing Leather.
To make Oil Cloth.
To Colour Linen and Cotton Yarn Blue.
To Lacker Brafs and Tin Ware.
To Colour Feathers, Fur and Hair.
To prepare Paints, Varnifhes &c.
To Stain Wood, of different colours.
To Colour Hats green on one fide—&c. &c.

BY WILLIAM MORSE.

[Price one Dollar, 25 Cents.]

HARTFORD:

PRINTED BY *ELISHA BABCOCK.*

1795.

KG 15557

HARVARD
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
MAY 20 1954

53Y12

THE Author having for ſome years practiſed the greater part of the following Arts, pledges himſelf to the public for the truth of what he aſſerts. He endeavors to uſe the plaineſt language, and point out every part of the proceſs, that no one may be diſappointed who would wiſh to make uſe of them. He has been perſonally knowing to three Receipts found in this Pamphlet, to have been ſold of late for twenty-ſix dollars.

I.

To jack or harden Leather for horſemen's Caps, Holſters, &c.

I Have found by experience, that ſaddle leather is the beſt for caps and holſters. In this caſe let the cap, &c. be perfectly dry; and on the block when jack'd; take melted roſin as hot as is convenient, rub it on with a ſmall ſwab, then paſs the cap back and forth through a light blaze, and hold it to the fire till it ſtrikes in; repeat it a ſecond time. It is a repellant to water, and keeps the work in its place. For leather that has not been oiled, add to three ounces of roſin one ounce of bees-wax and half an ounce of tallow.

II.

To make Varniſh for Leather.

TAKE three ounces of gum ſhel-lack made fine, and one ounce and an half of venice turpentine, put them into one pint of double rectified ſpirits of wine, place the bottle in hot ſand or water for ſix hours, ſhake it often, apply it with a ſoft bruſh or the fingers, when blood warm, repeat it three or four times in the courſe of twelve hours.

III.

To prepare Feathers, Furr, and Hair to receive red, yellow or green. This preparation is neceſſary, as the oil muſt be extracted previous to colouring.

FOR one ounce of feathers take one quart of water, add to it one gill of ſour wheat bran water, one ounce of cream-tartar, half an ounce of

allum, ſimmer this together; then after the feathers are waſhed and rinſed, put them in, let it ſtand twelve hours, keeping the liquor hot.

N. B. White only will receive the above colours.

IV.

To colour Feathers, Fur, &c. red.

TAKE half an ounce of cochineal made fine, mix it with an ounce and an half of Cream-tartar to one quart of water, when ſimmering hot add a tea ſpoonful, let it ſtand ten minutes, then put in the feathers, and ſo on each ten minutes until exhauſted. In all colouring the dye muſt not be crowded, and ſoft water muſt be uſed. After the whole of the colouring is in let it ſtand fifteen minutes, then rinſe them in clean water; whilſt in the dye five or ſix drops of aquafortis may not be amiſs, as it ſets the colour more on the ſcarlet.

V.

To colour Feathers, Fur, Hair, and Woollen or Silk, blue, of any ſhade. No preparation is neceſſary except waſhing and rinſing.

TO eight ounces of oil of vitriol add one ounce of indigo made fine, a tea ſpoonful of each ſix or eight minutes, ſhake it often, it muſt ſtand two or three days before it is fit for uſe, indeed the longer it ſtands the better; one tea ſpoonful of this to one quart of water when hot as is convenient for fleſh to bare, makes an azure blue, by adding or diminiſhing, any ſhade is produced. It is not recommended for woolen, except for women's light

ware, ſtockings, &c. as the colour is not very durable on wool. Thoſe light articles being eaſily recoloured it will be found the moſt convenient and expeditious method of colouring, as ten or fifteen minutes is ſufficient time for any of the above articles to colour. It is alſo very uſeful to revive old dye that has decayed; alſo a few drops put into rinſing water for ſilk ſtockings, &c. gives the primitive clearneſs. I am ſure if the uſe of this was known, that ſcarce a family would be found without a vial of it in their houſe.

VI.

To colour Feathers, &c. yellow and green.

TAKE two pound of fuſtick, chip it fine, boil it in two gallons of water four hours, keeping the quantity of water, then take out the chips, and add one ounce of curkemyroot and one ounce of allum, boil the two gallons to two quarts, let the feathers lay in the dye one hour to make them green, add two tea ſpoonfuls of the vitriol and indigo, they require to be only rinſed after colouring.

VII.

To colour Feathers, &c. black.

THIS is the moſt difficult colour to ſet, the feathers muſt lay in a preparitory liquor twelve hours, as follows, to each quart of water add one tea ſpoonful of aquafortis, it muſt be kept hot the whole of the time; then for three ounces of feathers take two pound of logwood chiped fine, and one pound of common ſumack, put theſe into three gal-

lons of water in an iron kettle, boil it four or five hours, take out the chips and add two ounces English nut galls pounded fine, boil the three gallons to three quarts, then put in the feathers, let them be in twelve hours, then take three ounces of copperas and one ounce of verdigrice made fine, put them into half a pint of urine, ſtir it on a moderate fire ten or twelve minutes, put this to the dye, it will ſet the colour, let them be in twelve hours more, then they muſt be waſhed and rinſed perfectly clean.—It is poſſible that hatters and others who deal in black may find ſomething in this to their advantage.

VIII.

To colour Linen and Cotton Yarn blue.

TO a tub that will hold thirty-ſix pails of water, take twelve pound of lime, ſlack it, put it in, ſtir it ten or twelve minutes, then add ſix pounds of copperas diſſolved with hot water, ſtir it as before, then add ſix pounds of indigo ground fine, ſtir this inceſſantly two hours; for three days, ſtir it three or four times in a day, then let it ſtand fifteen or twenty hours before the yarn is put in, lay ſticks acroſs the tub to hang the yarn on, that it may not reach the bottom; move the yarn round each fifteen minutes; ſix hours is ſufficient for the firſt time of colouring; as the dye grows weaker longer time is required; rinſe it and dry it in the ſhade.

IX.

To lacker Braſs and Tin Ware.

TAKE gum gambooge one ounce, make it fine put it into four ounces ſpirits of wine, let it be

kept warm four hours; the method for uſing it for ſmall ware, ſuch as buckles for harnets, &c. put them on a piece of ſheet iron, heat them till hiſſing hot, then dip them in the lacker one at a time as faſt as you pleaſe. For large work let the ware be heated, apply the lacker with a fine brush; it gives a moſt beautiful yellow.

X.

To make Oil Cloth for Hat Covers, Umbrellas, &c.

TAKE one point of linſeed oil, add one ounce ſpirits of wine, one ounce litharge of gold, and one ounce of ſugar of lead, ſimmer it together half an hour, take perſian or farſnet, tack it within a frame, a common caſe knife is uſed in laying on the oil; twice going over is ſufficient.

XI.

To make Oil Cloth for Carpets.

TO one gill of diſſolved glue add one gill of honey and one pint of water, ſimmer theſe together, ſtir in it five or ſix ounces ſpaniſh white, the cloth being tacked as above, rub this on till the pores are filled. If the paint be properly prepared, it will neither break or peal off.

XII.

To boil Oil for Painting.

TO one gallon of oil add one ounce of white Vitriol, and an ounce of ſugar of lead, a quarter at a time, boil it one hour.

XIII.

To make Stone Colour.

TO fourteen pounds of white lead add five pounds of yellow oaker, and one ounce of ivory black.

XIV.

To make Pearl Colour.

TO twelve pounds of white lead add one pound of ſtone yellow, half an ounce of pruſſian blue, and two ounces white vitriol to dry the paint. Vitriol is uſed in all paints for drying.

XV.

To make deep Blue.

TO three pounds white lead add one ounce of pruſſian blue.

XVI.

To make Sea Green.

TO two pounds of ſtone yellow add one ounce of pruſſian blue.

XVII.

Verdigrice Green.

TO one pound of verdigrice add two ounces of white lead.

XVIII.

Orange Colour for Carpets.

TO four pounds of ſtone yellow add two pounds of red lead.

XIX.

To ſlack Verdigrice.

TAKE a bottle of hot wet ſand wrap four or five ounces of verdigrice in a cabbage leaf, put as any of thoſe parcels in the ſand as is convenient, wing two or three inches between, let them be in ur hours, keeping the ſand hot. The verdigrice ing thus ſlacked a man may grind three times the antity in a day as of unſlacked.

XX.

To colour Hats green on the under ſide.

TAKE two pound of ſuſtick, chip it fine, put it into two gallons of ſoft water, boil it four ours in braſs, keeping nearly the quantity of wa-r, take out the chips, add two ounces curkemy-ot and one ounce of allum, boil this to three pints, ruſh this on the hats twice over, then add to one part of this yellow liquor three tea ſpoonfuls of the ding and vitriol (as mentioned in a former receipt) is will make it green, bruſh this on the hat two or ree times, leaving time between for the hat to be arly dry.

XXI.

To make the moſt cheap and ſimple Electric Machine.

TAKE a piece of plank eighteen or twenty inch-es ſquare, place two ſmall poſts at a diſtance hat will take the length of a bottle that will hold rchaps a quart, the bottle muſt be round and of

flint glaſs, they are to be had at the apothecaries for 3s. or 3/6, put in a hard wooden ſtopple, at the other end ſtick on a piece of hard wood with any glutinous matter, ſuch as ſhoemaker's wax or the like, make a ſmall hole in the center of this wood, and the ſtopple to receive two points which comes through the poſts; thus the bottle being hung in a rolling poſition, let a band go round the neck and conveyed to a wheel eight or nine inches over, which turns with a crank; then take an eight ounce vial, coat it inſide and out with tin foil, this may be ſtuck on with thick glue or candid oil; the vial muſt have a large nozle or it will be difficult to coat the inſide; cork it tight, having a wire run through the middle of the cork with a common leaden bullet on the top, bend the wire ſo that the ball may come within ⅛ of an inch of the cylinder, or large bottle, place it in the center of the cylinder, then having a piece of deerſkin leather ſewed up and ſtuffed in form of a pincuſhing, having amalgam rubbed on one ſide, hold it to the cylinder oppoſite to the ball, put the machine in motion, the fire will collect and fill the ſmall vial—To take a ſhock hold the vial where it is coated with one hand, touch the ball with the other. If a number of perſons wiſh to take a ſhock at once, him on one end of the circle holds the vial whilſt that on the other touches the ball; the vial muſt not be coated within one inch of the top. To make amalgam take half an ounce of ſpeltar, melt it, mix with it half an ounce of quick ſilver, whilſt warm grind it to a powder. This machine is very uſeful where a ſtagnation of the blood or any kind of numbneſs has taken place, for ſudden pain, &c. The writer has reaſon to ſpeak well

of this machine, as it was one time the means of ſaving his life. It is ſincerely wiſhed that a phyſician or ſome other perſon, would keep one in each town, the expence is not more than ſeven or eight ſhillings.

XXII.

To cure Children in the worſt ſtage of Intoxication.

THE writer has twice known the inſtance of children inſenſible of the effect of ſpiritous liquor, drink to that degree that life was diſpaired of; on their being placed in a tub of warm water over their hips, and a tea kettle of cold water poured on their head, they immediately recovered, and are now in perfect health. If this receipt may be the means of ſaving the life of but one child in the courſe of time, the writer will think himſelf richly paid for his trouble.

XXIII.

An eaſy and ſure method to find due North & South.

TAKE a ſmooth piece of board, draw on it four, five, or ſix circles, faſten it on the top of a poſt, ſtick a pin in the centre of the circles which are drawn one within the other; obſerve in the forenoon on which circle the ſhadow of the head of the pin ſtrikes, make a mark; then in the afternoon obſerve when it ſtrikes on the other ſide of the ſame circle, then find the centre in a right line between the marks, and alſo the centre on the circle, then ſtrike a line from one to the other, which cannot fail of being north and ſouth.

XXIV.

An eaſy and cheap method to ſtain Cherry Wood a Mahogany colour.

MAKE a common whitewaſh of lime and water, whitewaſh the wood, let it ſtand perhaps twenty-four hours, then rub it off, after poliſhing the wood apply linſeed oil. By uſing a ſmall piece of wood you may find when the colour ſuits.

XXV.

To ſoften Steel for engraving, &c.

MAKE a very ſtrong lye of unſlacked lime and white-oak aſhes, of each an equal quantity, put in the ſteel, let it lay fourteen days; it will be ſo ſoft as to be eaſily cut with a knife.

XXVI.

To ſtain any kind of white wood a dark red.

TAKE two ounces of a drug called dragons blood, make it fine, put it into a pint of double rectified ſpirits of wine, let it ſtand ſix or ſeven days, ſhake it often, bruſh it on the wood till the ſhade ſuits.

XXVII.

To make Green, on any kind of white Wood.

MAKE a yellow liquor as deſcribed in receipt No. 6, add the vitriol and indigo, leſs or more, to make what ſhade is wanted. In all ſtains it is neceſſary to repeat colouring three or four

times, leaving time for the wood to dry betwixt each colouring; the colour grows darker by ſtanding, the wood will not do to varniſh ſhort of ſix or ſeven days after ſtaining.

XXVIII.

To make a cherry red, on white wood of any kind.

TAKE of the brighteſt of logwood two pound, boil out the ſtrength, take out the chips, add a table ſpoonful of the raſpings of gallant-gill-root, boil this one hour, ſtrain the dye and boil it down to one quarter of the quantity, bruſh it on the wood when hot, repeat it till the colour ſuits.

XXIX.

To ſtain white wood the colour of Mahogany, or black Walnut.

TAKE logwood liquor, as deſcribed in No. 7, before the dye is ſet, then add to one gallon of water eight ounces of madder, let it ſtand twelve hours, keeping it warm, ſtrain it off, then mix it with an equal quantity of the logwood liquor; it is applied as other ſtains.

XXX.

The beſt red ſtain for Wood.

THIS is made by boiling two pound of red wood in two gallons of water, in the ſame manner as logwood, &c. is boiled; it is neceſſary to boil this in braſs; when boiled down to a proper quantity add one ounce of coachniel and two ounces of

creamtartar made fine, boil this half an hour or till there is but one quart of the liquor, apply it warm, add a tea ſpoonful aquafortis.

XXXI.

To ſtain Wood black.

TAKE logwood liquor to give the ground work, then take two ounces of Engliſh nutgalls made fine, put this in one quart of water, let it ſtand four days, ſhake it often, then bruſh it on, three or four times; when almoſt dry rub it over two or three times with ſtrong copperas water; like other ſtains it grows darker by ſtanding.

XXXII.

Varniſh for wood, either ſtained or painted.

THIS is made the ſame as in receipt No. 2, except inſtead of three ounces of gum ſhallack, take of it one ounce and an half, and one ounce and an half of gum ſandrick, it muſt be laid with a ſoft bruſh, and ſeveral times repeated; after it has ſtood three or four days take rotten ſtone made fine and ſifted, mix it with water, then with a ſponge or ſoft linen, rub it on till ſufficiently poliſhed.

THOSE Receipts are not confined ſolely to the articles mentioned as to colouring, &c. but will be found uſeful in other matters. The ingenius may make improvements to advantage.

The borrower must return this item on or before the last date stamped below. If another user places a recall for this item, the borrower will be notified of the need for an earlier return.

*Non-receipt of overdue notices does **not** exempt the borrower from overdue fines.*

Harvard College Widener Library
Cambridge, MA 02138 617-495-2413

WIDENER
APR 10 2001
BOOK DUE
CANCELLED

Please handle with care.
Thank you for helping to preserve
library collections at Harvard.